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14

REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 10, 12-64 stand in the application, with claims 1, 3-5, 7, 10, 12-20, 22 having been amended and claims 24 to 64 added.

Claims 9 and 11 have been cancelled without prejudice.

Allowable Subject Matter

The finding by the Office that claims 4 to 6 and 23 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form is gratefully acknowledged. Those claims have accordingly been rewritten in independent form as claims 24 to 27 including all of the limitations of the base claims and any intervening claims.

In addition, new claim 28 adding a dependent feature to claim 27 has been added.

It will be appreciated that a security interest document by definition relates to a property being used as security or collateral. Accordingly, a transaction involving a security interest document must relate to a property unit. For clarity on this point however, in claim 24 (i.e. old claim 4 as re-written in independent format), references to the underlying property unit have been added.

Claim Objections

Claim 4 was also objected to as informal because the phrase "security document interest" was inconsistent with the phrase "security interest document". Claim 4 has been amended to make the correction as requested. New claim 24 also incorporates the correct language.

Drawings

15

An objection was made to Figure 1 in that the text description of block 34 reads "Escrow The Agent Computer" rather than "escrow/title agent computer" referred to in the text. In the enclosed proposed drawing correction, it is proposed to replace the text in block 34 of Figure 1 with the phrase "Escrow/Title Agent Computer".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §102

The Office objected to claims 1, 13 and 14 as allegedly being anticipated by Aleia *et al* U.S. Patent No. 5,991,733 ("Aleia"). These objections are respectfully traversed for the reasons set out below.

<u>General</u>

An appreciation of the following two points is necessary.

1. Multiple Service Providers Entering Data into Central Repository

In one embodiment of the invention disclosed in the present application, an important aspect is that the central repository or database be automatically accessible to multiple service providers involved in the recovery process. This allows relevant information, including instructions, to be communicated, not only from the database to multiple service providers, but from the multiple service providers to the central database. That is, the multiple service providers can up-date the information stored in the database.

This feature in a transaction processing system reduces or eliminates the need for a human operator:

- to manually or individually receive or handle reports or other information from a service provider;
- to make a decision as to, or a selection of, what information (if any) to enter or copy into the central database; and,

16

_ to then take the necessary steps to enter or copy the selected information (if any) into the central database.

Such human participation can be problematic because relevant information may be delayed in being, or entirely neglected to be, incorporated into the database or may be copied or transcribed incompletely or incorrectly into the database, whereby such information may be lost (in a best case), or even misleading (in a worst case), to downstream service providers or others obtaining information from the database. This could at least lead to inefficiencies in the recovery process, if not costly errors or losses. In addition, of course, such human participation involves the additional costs associated with the use of human operators.

In complete contrast, in this aspect of the invention disclosed, the service providers enter up-dating information into the central database which is thereafter accurately available to others receiving information from or accessing the central database, including other service providers.

This feature allowing multiple service providers to enter information into the central database becomes particularly useful in the context of the processing of transactions associated with property units. Such transactions may frequently involve numerous service providers. For example, consider the simple and common situation of an unpaid debt on a new car loan secured by a chattel mortgage on the car. Recovery of this debt may involve service providers such as:

- skip tracers (possibly in different jurisdictions) to locate an absconded debtor,
- a private investigator to monitor the debtor's activities when he is located,
- the police to receive any required seizure notices and possibly to be available to keep the peace,
- a recovery agent to repossess the car when located,
- an appraiser to assess the value of the car when repossessed,
- a sales agent to sell the car for the maximum amount reasonably possible,
- a collection agent to attempt to recover any deficiency balance owed to the creditor,

17

 an attorney to sue the debtor to attempt to recover any deficiency balance owed to the creditor,

 bailiffs (possibly in different jurisdictions) to seize further assets of the debtor pursuant to a judgment which may be obtained against the debtor, and

further appraisers and sales agents to sell such additional seized assets.

In view of the potential significant number of service providers participating in a transaction involving a property unit, it becomes highly advantageous to provide such service providers with the ability to up-date the transaction information in the central database to accurately indicate the current status of the transaction, all for the efficient and effective collection of the debt.

This feature is not disclosed in any of the cited prior art.

To emphasize the above point, claims 1 and 13 have been amended to indicate that it is the coordination of communications with multiple service providers in response to the transaction information in the central database but with the transaction being updated by the service providers to indicate the current status of the transaction.

2. Recovery of a Property Unit

It is stated on p.4 of the official action (re claim 3) that it would have been obvious to "include transactions for the financing of a property unit instead of an insurance premium in view of the suggestion by Aleia et al that other types of receivables are applicable to the invention" (underlining added). This statement and several others to like effect appear to suggest that the Office is of the view that a property unit is a type of receivable. With respect, this is not the case. A property unit is clearly not a receivable. A proper appreciation of the difference is important to an understanding of one aspect of the invention.

The word "receivables" means "amounts of money receivable"; see the enclosed extract from Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary. Amounts of

e.g. p.5 (re claims 7 and 8), p.5 (re claim 9), p.6 (re claim 12), p.6 (re claim 16)

money can become receivable pursuant to various legal relationships, such as the particular example described in Aleia, namely contracts to pay insurance premiums. Another very common way of creating a receivable is to sell goods or services pursuant to a contract upon the completion of which a receivable is created.

A property unit as described in the disclosure is not a receivable and is not inherently related to a receivable. Generally, "property" may be considered to be "something owned or possessed" or something over which a particular person has "the exclusive right to possess, enjoy and dispose of"; again, see the enclosed extract from Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary. In the context of one aspect of the invention, a property unit would most commonly be a specific item of physical or tangible property (e.g. a car, a boat, an airplane, a house).

As described in the disclosure, in particular types of financial transactions, a transaction may be associated with a property unit. This association of the transaction with a property unit is there for the protection of the financial institution in case the transaction itself goes into default. For example, in a secured loan situation, the loan is associated with a certain property unit offered as collateral. If the loan goes into default (i.e. there is an outstanding receivable), in addition to having the right to collect its receivable directly, the lender will have certain rights relating to the property unit. For example, the lender may:

- foreclose against the property unit, i.e. take ownership of the property unit in full satisfaction of the outstanding debt; or,
- may manage and/or sell the property unit and apply the sale proceeds to the
 outstanding loan/receivable. Any excess sale proceeds are returned to the
 debtor and any deficiency in the sale proceeds may be pursued by the lender as
 any other debt.

Although advantageous to a creditor to ensure repayment or minimize loss, the association of a transaction with a property unit tremendously complicates the recovery process in case of default and typically adds numerous actions specific to the property unit as well as the requirement for effectively managing numerous

19

service providers to undertake the necessary actions. In even the simple example referred to above (i.e. the common situation of a new car loan) and in other examples set out in the disclosure, the recovery of debt associated with a property unit can become very complicated very quickly. Even in the insurance context, when the transaction is associated with a property unit (e.g. an insurance claim on a damaged or stolen vehicle), a recovery process can become as quickly and as equally complicated because of the involvement of multiple service providers (e.g. title searchers, claim representatives, adjusters, appraisers, repair shops, storage facilities, wreckers, sales agents, police).

Finally, on this topic, it should be clearly appreciated that the meaning of the word "recover" in the context of "recover a receivable" is quite different from its meaning in the context of "recover a property unit". In the former, the word "recover" simply means that the creditor collects or receives payment of the receivable or debt, i.e. the money is paid. In the latter, "recover" means gain physical possession of or legal control over the property unit, which is usually one or more specific items of physical or tangible property.

Claims 1 and 13

As noted, the Office objected to claims 1 and 13 in view of Aleia.

Aleia discloses a detailed method and computerized system to allow a financial institution to manage its receivables (i.e. collections) in-house. Aleia does not teach a system providing automated coordination with multiple service providers in which the transaction information in the central repository may be updated by any external service providers.

Although Aleia states that "a 'seamless' electronic link is provided between internal collection activities and external vendors, including but not limited to collection agencies and attorneys" (e.g. c.2, l.48-51, as well as c.3, l.67 to c.4, l.3), there is no disclosure that any external vendors, including collection agencies or attorneys, may up-date the central repository or database. In fact, to the contrary, Aleia's further disclosures make it clear that his system in fact contemplates that

20

external vendors, such as collection agencies and attorneys, will <u>not</u> up-date the central repository or database.

More specifically, Aleia's system includes a remote site interface processing function 14 (Fig. #1L) which provides as set out in Aleia "inquiry capability to off-site locations such as collection agencies and attorneys; capability to import data from off-site locations to the present invention computerized system database in a cut and paste environment" (see c.12, l.48-51; underlining added). Thus, Aleia clearly describes that the in-house collection clerk may receive data or reports from outside service providers from which the clerk would have to copy (i.e. "cut and paste") such portions of the report as the clerk considered were relevant into the central database. There is no mention or suggestion in the description of the remote site interface processing means 14 or elsewhere in the Aleia disclosure that collection agencies and attorneys could or should up-date the central database themselves.

In addition, Aleia describes (at c.18, 1.61-c.19, 1.28) the process by which his system contemplates the communication of information to collection agencies or attorneys. At c.19, l.3, it is stated that "pertinent data [is] fed to the collection agency electronically by facsimile or fax/modem 1214. Upon assignment of the case to the collection agency, documents pertinent to the resolution of the case are copied and forwarded 1206 to the collection agency..."; underlining added. Further along at c.19, l.15, it is stated that "The case summary along with other data pertinent to the case can be electronic mailed to the local counsel 1205". And, at c.19, l.24, it is stated that "this portion of the workflow process, among other functions, automates facsimile generation 1204, electronic mailed transmission of predetermined collection related data to local counsel 1204..."; underlining added. There is no disclosure in this section of Aleia or elsewhere therein that the communications from the central database or in-house collection clerk are other than by facsimile or e-mail. In particular, there is no suggestion that any outside service providers may themselves up-date information in the central database.

Former claim 11 included limitations to a method in which a plurality of service providers were involved. As noted, claims 1 and 13 have now been

21

amended to add limitations to a recovery process in which multiple service providers are involved and in which said service providers up-date the transaction information in the database. Such limitations are not disclosed in Aleia and it is thus submitted that both claims 1 and 13 as amended are allowable over Aleia.

In view of the amendments to claim 1, claim 11 has now been cancelled without prejudice.

Claim 14

The Office also objected to claim 14 on the basis of Aleia.

In amended claim 13, a limitation has been included whereby the computer executable means includes means to receive reporting information from the multiple service providers "electronically over a communication network". As that limitation from former claim 14 has now been included in amended claim 13, former claim 14 has been cancelled without prejudice.

As noted above, it is submitted that Aleia does not disclose the automatic up-dating of the central database by the multiple services providers.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §103

Aleia

The Office objected to claims 3, 7-12,15-18 and 20-21 as allegedly being obvious in light of Aleia. These objections are respectfully traversed for the reasons set out below.

As noted above, there is no suggestion, let alone clear teaching, in Aleia that Aleia's system may or should be adapted to allow multiple service providers to up-date the transaction information in the database. Accordingly, for

22

SN 09/188.827

this reason, in view of the amendments to claims 1 and 13, all of claims 3, 7-12,15-18 and 20-21 should be allowed.

The following additional remarks are offered.

Claim 3

As noted above, a "property unit" is not a "receivable" and thus Aleia's system relating to "receivables" has nothing whatsoever to do with property units and it is far from obvious that Aleia could or should be modified to assist in the taking of actions specific to property units. The inclusion of a property unit in a transaction and the need to take steps in respect thereof complicate the recovery process tremendously. Aleia does not even contemplate any of the problems or complexities associated with the handling of property units, let alone offer or suggest any solution for same. In short, there is no suggestion, let alone clear teaching, in Aleia that Aleia's system may or should be used to assist in transactions which involve actions to be taken in respect of property units and it is respectfully submitted that any objection on this basis be withdrawn.

New claim 29 (dependent on claim 1) has been inserted to emphasize that the recovery process includes one or more actions specific to the property unit. Former claim 3 has been modified to be dependent on new claim 29. In view of the preceding, it is respectfully submitted that amended claim 3 and new claim 29 are allowable.

Claims 7 and 8

The same remarks as for claim 3 are applicable to claims 7 and 8. In addition, it is again noted that "recovery of a property unit" is completely different from "recovery of a receivable".

<u>Claim 9</u>

23

In view of the addition of limitations to claim 1 as referred to above, former claim 9 has been cancelled without prejudice. Aleia does <u>not</u> teach a system in which multiple service providers may up-date the transaction information in the central repository.

Claim 10

It is alleged that Aleia discloses that "at least one agent being provided access to a predetermined set of transaction documents from the central repository". With respect, the passages referred to in the official action on this point (i.e. c.3, 1.67 to c.4, 1.3; c.4, 1.5-10; c. 7, 1.18-31,41-52; c.12, 1.41-46) make no such disclosure.

Claim 11

It is alleged that Aleia discloses a plurality of agents. With respect, Aleia does not disclose, either in the cited passages or elsewhere, a plurality of service providers capable of up-dating the central repository. In view of the addition of limitations to claim 1 as referred to above and as already noted above, former claim 11 has been cancelled without prejudice.

Claim 12

The remarks made above in respect of Claim 3 are applicable to claim 12.

Claim 15

Former claim 15 has been split into a replacement claim 14 (for "Internet connection") and an amended claim 15 (for "proprietary connection"). In view of the amendments to claim 13, it is submitted that both claims 14 and 15 are allowable.

Claim 16

24

It is alleged that Aleia discloses transaction information having been received by an application from a customer profile input module. With respect, the passages of Aleia referred to in the official action (i.e. c.7, l.45-51 and Fig.#1F) make no such disclosure. The cited passage refers to the use by Aleia of historical data to assist in determining a collection strategy for a current account under collection.

It is also alleged that Aleia discloses "a recovery module, wherein information relating to a recovery of an account is retrieved from the data repository and written to the data repository". The cited passage (c.12, l.61 to c.13, l.47) relates only to the activities of the in-house collection clerk who is operating the system. There is no disclosure in this passage, or elsewhere in Aleia, that multiple service providers can or should write information to the data repository.

In addition, the remarks made above in respect of Claim 3 are applicable to claim 16.

Claim 17

In view of the amendments to claim 13, it is submitted that claim 17 is allowable.

Claim 18

In view of the amendments to claim 13, it is submitted that claim 18 is allowable.

Claim 20

It is alleged that Aleia discloses a document module which "retrieves on[e] of an image data document and a database driven document from the data repository". With respect, Aleia does not disclose a system in which the relevant transaction documents are included with the transaction information stored in the database. Aleia states: "Upon assignment of the case to the collection agency, documents pertinent to resolution of the case are copied and forwarded 1206 to the

25

collection agency..." (c.19, 1.5-8). As can be seen in Fig.#12, the step of copying and forwarding documents 1206 is separate and distinct from the step of feeding data electronically 1214.

In view of the amendments to claim 13, it is submitted that claim 20 is allowable.

Claim 21

It is alleged that Aleia discloses a payments module "providing at least one of payment history and invoice generation relating to the transaction". However, with respect, the cited passage (c.13, l.25-45) in fact does not make such a disclosure.

In view of this fact and the amendments to claim 13, it is submitted that claim 21 is allowable.

Aleia/Taricani

The Office objected to claim 2 as allegedly being obvious in light of Aleia in view of Taricani Jr, U.S. Patent No. 6,016,479 ("Taricani"). This objection is respectfully traversed for the reasons set out below.

Taricani is dated January 18, 2000. Its earliest date of record is February 10, 1998. Applicant reserves his right to swear behind Taricani. Without prejudice to this position, the following observations are offered.

As noted above, Aleia does not disclose a system in which multiple service providers can up-date the transaction information stored in the central repository. There is no teaching or suggestion in Taricani that this feature could or should be added to the Aleia system. Accordingly, in view of the amendments to

26

claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the objection to claim 2 on the basis of Aleia in view of Taricani be withdrawn.

Aleia/Peterson

The Office objected to claims 19 and 22 as allegedly being obvious in light of Aleia in view of Peterson *et al*, U.S. Patent No. 5,903,873 ("Peterson"). These objections are respectfully traversed for the reasons set out below.

Peterson is dated May 11, 1999. Its earliest date of record is May 31, 1996. Applicant reserves his right to swear behind Peterson. Without prejudice to this position, the following observations are offered.

As previously noted, Aleia does not disclose a system in which multiple service providers can up-date the transaction information stored in the central repository. There is no teaching or suggestion in Peterson that this feature could or should be added to the Aleia system. Accordingly, in view of the amendments to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the objections to claims 19 and 22 on the basis of Aleia in view of Peterson be withdrawn.

Additionally, in respect of claim 19, it is submitted that Peterson does not disclose a system in which information relating to transactions is communicated to a public authority, such as a security interest registration authority (e.g. a personal property security registrar), in the manner of one aspect of the present invention. Claim 19 has been amended to clarify that the communications are with a public authority. For this additional reason, it is respectfully submitted that the objection to claim 19 on the basis of Aleia in view of Peterson be withdrawn.

In addition, new claim 45 (dependent on claim 19) adds the further limitation that the registration module is operable to receive public information associated by the public authority with the transaction and stores same in the central data repository.

27

NEW CLAIMS

No new subject matter has been added in any of the new claims added to the application.

As noted above, new claims 24 to 27 represent a re-writing in independent format of old claims 4 to 6 and 23, which the Examiner indicated would be allowable. New claim 28 adds a dependent feature to claim 27.

New claims 29 to 54 have been added to emphasize, or add limitations relating to, various dependent features. It is submitted that these claims are allowable as all depend from a base claim (i.e. claim 1 or 13 as amended), which it is submitted for the reasons set out above is allowable.

New independent claims 55, 57, 59, 60, 61 and 64 are of scope essentially the same as that of independent claims 1 or 13 as amended but claim the invention in different formats. The same submissions made in respect of claims 1 and 13 are applicable to new claims 55, 57, 59, 60, 61 and 64 and it is thus submitted that for the same reasons they all distinguish over the known prior art and are thus allowable.

New claims 56 (dependent on base claim 55), 58 (dependent on base claim 57), 62 (dependent on base claim 61) and 63 (dependent on base claim 61) add limitations relating to various dependent features. It is submitted that these claims are allowable as they depend from base claims, which as submitted in the preceding paragraph are allowable.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims are clearly and patentably distinguishable over all known prior art including Aleia and reconsideration and allowance of the application are therefore respectfully requested.

28

EXTENSION OF TIME/ADDITONAL FEES

Enclosed with this response is a request for a 3 month extension of time form and our authorization to charge the fees associated with the extension of time to our Deposit Account No. 040752.

Additionally, please charge to our Deposit Account No. 040752 the sum of \$642 for 41 new claims, including 7 new independent claims in excess of 3 independent claims, now found in this application. This amount is believed to be correct, however any overpayment or deficiency in fees may also be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

Agent on behalf of Applicant

Frank P. Farfan

Registration No.35,773

tel: 416-368-8313 fax: 416-368-1645



WEBSTER'S



Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

a Merriam-Webster®

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propagule • prophet

marked : DECIDED _ 1 : a usu. formal decement g pronunciation (a ~

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PROOFREADERS' MARKS

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Sct ac or fl as ligatures as or fl

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QK/? query to author: has this been set as intended?

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91 turn over an invested letter

wrong font; a character of the wrong wf. size or esp. style

1 The last three symbols are unlikely to be needed in marking proofs of photocomposed matter.

prop-a-gule \präp-a-gyü(a)\ n [NL propagulum, ir. L propages slip] (1858); a structure (as a cutting, a seed, or a spore) that propagates a

plant pro-pane 'pro-pan' n [ISV prop- + -ane] (1866): a heavy flammable gaseous parallia hydrocarbon C₃H₃ found in crude petroleum and natural gas and used esp. as fuel and in chemical synthesis pro-pel-leng pro-pel-leng [ME propellen. Ir. L propellers, fr. pro-before + pellers to drive — more at FELT] (150): to drive forward or onward by or as if by means of a force that imparts motion syn see PUSH

lew, fr., no-before + pellere to drive — more at FELT [150]: to drive forward or onward by or as if by means of a force that imparts motion syrs see PUSH propellant or pro-pellent n (1814): something that propells as a; an explasive for propelling projectiles b: fuel plus oxidizer used by a rocket engine c: a gas in a pressure buttle for expelling the contents when the pressure is released pro-peller also pro-peller n (1814): something that propels: as a; an explasive for propelling projectiles b: fuel plus oxidizer used by a rocket engine c: a gas in a pressure buttle for expelling the contents when the pressure is released pro-peller also pro-peller (1905–197), n (1780) 1: one that propedic 2: a device that consists of a central hub with radiating blades placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface and that is used to propel a vehicle (as a ship or airplane) pro-pend (pro-pend v) [L. propendere, fi. pro-before + pender to hang — more at pendary [050] (1525): INCLINE propense (pro-pend) and [L. propendere, fi. pro-before + pender do a relating toward: one propender propenders are properly and [L. propentus Dp. of propendere] archaic (1528): leaning or inclining toward: one propender propenders are properly and [ME propre proper, own, fr. MF. fr. L. proprius own] (150–1) a: referring to ome individual only b: belonging to own [150–1] a: referring to ome individual only b: belonging to one: own e: appointed for the liturgy of a particular day d: represented heraldically in natural color 2: belonging characteristically to a species or individual: PECULAR 3 chiefly dial: BECOMING, HANDSOME 4: very good: EXCELLENT 5 chiefly Brit: UTIER, ARSOULTE 6: atticity ilimited to a specified thing, place, or idea (the city ~) 7 a: strictly accurate: correct b archaic: various RESPECTABLE 6: atticity ilimited to a specified thing, place, or idea (the city ~) 7 a: strictly decorous: ornered berefield thing. Place, or idea (the city ~) 7 is conting the proper of the Mass and the offices proper to the hely acco

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destruction of bacterla, neutralization of viruses, and lysis of red blood cells proper fraction n (1674): a fraction in which the numerator is less or of lower degree than the demominator proper nome n (ca. 1890): a nount that designates a particular being or thing, does not take a limiting modifier, and is usu, capitalized in English—called also proper home properties. In the properties of the property of the property of the property of the property of another property pint not (1903): a legal right or interest in or against specific property tax n (1808): a tax leyicd on real or personal property under control property tax n (1808): a tax leyicd on real or personal property under control property tax n (1808): a tax leyicd on real or personal property under control property tax n (1808): a tax leyicd on real or personal property

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TENL LETTOTENE, PACHTTENE, ZVOOTENE — prophasis (")pro-Ta-zik add)
prophe-or also prophe-ory 'prid-o-se', n, pl -cles also siss [ME prophecle if OP. fr. LL prophella. fr. Gk propheleia. fr. propheteis prophet
(13c) 1: the function or vocation of a prophet specif: the inspired
declaration of divine will and purpose 2: an inspired utterance of
prophet 3: a prediction of something to come
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inspiration 2: to predict with assurance or on the basis of mysic
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; to give instruction in religious matters: precase at divinely inspired 2
prophet ('prid-of) n [ME prophete. fr. OP, fr. L propheta. fr. Gk
prophetes fr. pro for - planais to speak — more at POL BAN (12c) 1
; one who utters divinely inspired revolations: specif. after cap: the

\=\ abut \=\ kitten, F table \or\ forther \z\ asb \3\ acc \\ \acc\ cart

/g/ sing /o/ So /o/ Law /oi/ Doy /th/ thin /th/ the /u/ Loot /u/ God \y\ yet \zh\ vision \i. k. ". ce, & te. te. 1, see Quide to Pronunciation

09/188,827

982 rebound • receptive

of a rebound in basketball ~ w: to cause to rebound — re-bound-or \\ \text{'re-bound-tr.' re-, ri-\ n} \\ n \\ (1530) \) 1 a: the action of rebounding \\ \text{'re-bound-tr.' re-, ri-\ n} \\ n \\ (1530) \) 1 a: the action of rebounding \\ \text{'re-bound-tr.' re-, ri-\ n} \\ n \\ (1530) \) 1 a: the action of rebounding \\ \text{'re-bound-tr.' re-, ri-\ n} \\ n \\ (1530) \) 1 a: the action of rebounding \\ \text{'re-bound-tr.' re-bound-tr.' re-bou

rebuttes (**-02-1) a (**-05); the set of rebuting Cap. in a legal sub-also: a rigument or proof that rebuts !rebut-lef \"bal-sar\ n [A.F. rebuter, ft. OF reboter to rebut] (1340); the answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder !rebutter n (1794); one that rebuts re-cal-ci-tranco \ni-kal-so-tran(t);\n (1856); the state of being reculci-

repaires not of the second of

nectural tribugit a range of the process of the section of the process of the pro

DRA — re-call-abil-ty _kci-la-bil-si-\formall-si-\for

confession of error symbol ABURE—re-cap-ting [by shortening] (1926):

**RecaptyTellate

**recap **re-kap, n (ca. 1933); RECAPTULATION

**recap **re-kap, n (ca. 1939); a recapped tire

recap-table tread of ta worn pneumate tire)—re-cap-pa-ble *-kap->-bal odi;

re-capre-kap, n (ca. 1939); a recapped tire

re-capre-kap, n (ca. 1939); a recapped tire

re-capre-kap, n (ca. 1939); a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-capre-kap-ti-la-ta, **xap-ti-*, n (1920); a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-capre-kap-ti-la-ta, **xap-ti-*, n (1904); to change the capital structure of

re-capre-kap-ti-la-tap-ti-la-tap, n (lac); lat-lag [LL recapitulatux, pp. of recapitulare to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L re-+ capitular division of a book) v (1570); to repeat the principal points or stages of : SUMMARIZE ~* w: SUMUP

re-tapre-tap-ti-la-tap-ti-

ire-cap-ture ("hē-kap-chor, n (1752) 1 a; the act of retaking b; an instance of being retaken 2; the retaking of a prize or goods under international law 3: a government seizure under law of carnings or profits beyond a fixed amount freeapture m (1799) 1 a; to capture again b; to experience again (by no effort of the imagination could she ~ the cestasy —Ellen Glazgow) 2: to take (as a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed amount) by law or through negotiations under law re-east ("re-kast, w-chst, -crist-ing (1603); to cast again (~ a gun) (~ a play); also; kenwourt, kerashion (~ bis political image to fit the times) — re-east \re-kast, c-rist-ing (1603); to cast again (~ a gun) (re-east \re-kast, w-chst, -crist-ing (1 recedere to go back, fr. re-+cedere to go — more at Cubil (1605) 1 a; to move back or away with the control of the control of the control of the control of the series of smaller; to minish Decrease

By Recede Recede implies a gradual withdrawing from a forward of high fixed point in time or space, RETRAT implies withdrawal from a point or position reached; Retroorrad of implies movement contrary to a normally progressive direction; RUPRACT implies drawing back from an extended position; sack is used with up down, out, or off, to refer to any retrograde motion.

Pre-cede \((') re-back \) v [re- + cede] (1771): to cede back to a former possessor ('include the procede of One). In the receite, fr. ONE, fr. ML recepts, prob. fr. L.

Received Standard n (ca. 1911): the form of English spoken at the linglish public techools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere: receiver, thi-Sevory, n (14c): one that receives: as a: TREASURER b (1): a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation (2): a person appointed to settle the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization e: one that receives stolen goods: PENCE d: a vessel to receive and contain gases e (1): the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus that converts the electric currents or waves into visible or audible signals; also: TELEPHONE RECEIVER (2): an apparatus for receiving radio or television broadcasts; also: a radio apparatus tombined with tuner and amplifier on one chassis f (1): CATCHER (2): a member of the offensive team in football eligible to eatch a forward pass ward pass

(2): a memoer of the onensive team in tootoal chigoic to calcula for ward pass; receiver general, n, p! receivers general (15c): a public officer in charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts) receiver schip \(n' \) be vor, ship \(n' \) (15c): 1: the office or function of a receiver 2: the state of being in the hands of a receiver receiving blanket \(n' \) (1926): a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing) receiving ead \(n' \) (1937): the position of being a recipient or esp. a victim — usu, used in the phrase on the receiving end receiving line \(n' \) (1937): a group of people who stand in a line and individually welcome guests (as at a wedding reception) receiver \(y' \) (75c-\) n-86 \(n' \) (1612): the quality or state of being recent (the engerness of the people for \(n' \) in their news \(-F \). In Mott) recension \(n' \) *sen-folm \(n' \) (1 recension \(r \) recension receives to review, if, \(n' \) + \(e \) engerness tax \(-m \) more at CRISOR (1818) \(1 \): a critical revision of a text \(2 \): a text established by critical revision of \(n' \) and \(n' \) for \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains a function of a text \(n' \) at extrestablished by critical revision of \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains a function of a text \(n' \) at the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n' \) are the contains and \(n' \) and \(n'

(1818) 1: BUTHERM ITVENTION OF A CALL A. A LANGE CONTROL OF REVISION PROCEDULARY AND [MF or Li MF, fr. L recent., recent; akin to Gk kainas new [1533] 1 a: of or relating to a time not long past b; having lately come into existence: NEW. PREST 2 cap: of relating to. or being the present or post-Picistoccue geologic cpoch — re-cent-ness

n recently adv (1533): during a recent period of time: LATELY re-ceptusede \ni-\text{xep-ti-kai\} n [L recentaculum, fr. recepture to receive, fr. receptus, pp. of recipere to receive [(15c) 1: one that receives and contains something: contains 2 [NL recepturulum, fr. L] a: the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne b: a modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant 3: a mounted female electrical litting that contains the live parts of the riceuit.

mounted tension executives arrange concerning the proceeding. If MF or L: MF reception, if the act or action of an instance of receiving; as a : RECEIPT (the ~ of American capital) b : ADMESTON (his ~ into the church) c : RESPONS, REACTION (the play met with a mixed ~) d : the receiving of a radio or television broadcast 2: a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome.

welcome re-ception-ist \-sh(=)mast\ n (1901); one employed to greet callers re-ceptive \ri-'sep-tiv\ adj (1594) 1: able or inclined to receive; a copen and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2 a of

sensory and organ: fit to receptive dess n — roce coptor (n' sep-tar\ n dels that receives stimul cule in a plasma membi specific chemical group, frocess \(\foxed{re}\) fie. ses, fi-\(\eta\) n \(\frac{1}{2}\) 1; the action of sectuded place or part billy b: ALCOVE (a plea business or procedure of the coptor o

recess v (1809) 1: to recess in 3: to interrup recess in 3: to interrup recession \(\gamma^2\) -self-on-recession \(\gamma^2\) -self-on-recession \(\gamma^2\) -self-on-self-on-back to a former possess recession-al \(\gamma^2\) -self-on-

drawal
Precessional n (1867) 1:
207vice or program 2:
150-cessive (n'-sen-iv) ad
b: RETIRING, WITHDRAY
effect when occurring
allele (~ genes) b: e
the homorygous conditionals no

sive-mess n recessive n (1900) 1: ircessive n (1900) 1:
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possassing one or more
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gain energy or spirit
he active materials in \(\)
afresh : RENEW — \(\)(\)'\)re-'chin';\/\)\
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of rechaul/fer \(\)\
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out, if. MF recharchier
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ity or state of being
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